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The Case of Home Missions.

B. D. Gray, Corresponding Sec'y.

It is serious. The very prosperity of our work has called for enlargement, extensive enlargement. The greatest year of the history of the Board was reported at Baltimore last May. So marvelously had God blessed the work during the year, and so numerous and so urgent the pleas for help which could not be supplied, the Convention ordered a great advance, and is now calling for four hundred thousand dollars for Home Mission work this year. There were over fifty-two thousand additions to our churches through the labors of our missionaries; more than twenty-seven thousand of these being received by baptism. Then the work of strengthening and broadening our forces in all parts of our great field was a significant feature of the year's work.

We have hoped that the insistent pressure of our Laymen's Movement on regular, systematic and symmetrical giving would have brought up our finances much better than has been the case. As a matter of fact, our receipts, with the exception of one generous bequest, are some thousands short of the receipts for this time last year, while our appropriations for work are thirty thousand dollars or forty thousand dollars greater than last year.

During the fall months, State Missions had the right-of-way, and in all the states that subject was pressed with unprecedented and great force; consequently for the time being, Home Mission gifts were very light. It is difficult to inaugurate a regular, systematic program of Christian benevolence. It can not be done all at once, so these special campaigns are necessary during the time we are inaugurating the regular system of contributions. Pity enough it is that our people do not give weekly or monthly to our mission work. Inasmuch as we have not reached that desirable end, we must use special seasons for our enterprises.

Ninety Days' Time.

At the banks they want to know how long the borrower wishes the money, and it is usually thirty, sixty or ninety days. We are in a somewhat similar condition with reference to Home Missions. We have only ninety days in which to raise over three hundred thousand dollars, if we reach the amount needed. That is equal to one hundred thousand dollars per month, a widespread campaign throughout the whole of the South during February, March and April ought to bring us seventy-five thousand dollars for February and March each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for April. There must be planning, co-operation and unceasing effort to the very last

day. But let us not wait until March and April. January with business men has settled their plans for business of the new calendar year; February will be a great time for beginning the Home Mission offerings.

The Great Month of March.

Of course, March is the great Home Mission month, culminating in the gifts of our women for their self-denial thank offering, and their work of power for Home Missions. Our women will doubtless give fifty thousand dollars during the month of March if their forces are all united, including the young women, our B. Y. P. U., the Sunbeams and Royal Ambassadors. The Sunday Schools, likewise, the last Sunday in March will give to Home and Foreign Missions. So we look for great things during the month of March. Let us anticipate that month by doing our best in February, and come to the month of April with such a showing in our gifts as will make that month the culmination of a glorious and victorious campaign.

Postponed Payments.

Many of our largest appropriations were made on certain conditions, one being that our gifts would be paid in the spring, in order that we might save an interest account, and to give time for the churches that were aiding, to do their part. The time has now come, however, for us to meet these deferred payments. We are having to borrow thousands and thousands of dollars. Our credit at the banks is nearing the danger line. I, therefore, plead with our brethren who are far and near, to come to our help. If we enter with spirit, with our pastors and laymen and women and children and Sunday Schools all enlisted, we ought to close with a shout of victory. It means so much that we meet our present obligations; it means that our people will feel emboldened to enlarge the work so as to meet the pitiful pleas that are having to be denied for lack of funds.

A Great Co-Operating Agency.

The Home Mission work constitutes the bond of sympathy that binds our work together as a whole throughout the South. It is our great interstate agency; it helps at weak but important places; it concentrates the combined benevolence of the denomination at great points, such as the cities of New Orleans, Galveston, Memphis, and other growing centers of population. It goes to the frontier out West and joins our militant forces in that great region to build up a kingdom for our Lord in that vast section of the country. Indeed, the Home Mission work fructifies, stimulates and strengthens all our work. Through it, along with the State agencies, the Baptists of the South

have become the greatest religious force in the Southland. Let us, with one united effort, sweep away the threatening cloud of doubt and come to Jacksonville with a note of triumph and our faces to the future. Home Mission Rooms, Atlanta, Georgia, February 4, 1911.

Great Meeting at Clark Memorial.

These notes are written at Meridian while I am on the way home from a truly great meeting at Newton in Clark Memorial College. We had some of the greatest services that I have seen in years. The services began last Monday night and closed tonight (Sunday). The whole school was gripped by the power of the gospel. Every unsaved student in the school, except some who were sick with measles, showed marked interest in the meeting, and all but about 3 or 4, made open confession of their Savior. Those who were sick were visited and had the gospel preached to them in their rooms and they became much interested in their soul's welfare. There were probably twenty-five or more of professions of faith and reclamations. The meeting took such a hold upon the whole school; and the power of God was so manifest, that nobody thought or cared specially about counting. Oh, it was glorious to be there when ten or a dozen mature young men and women came forward for prayer. Some would surrender and the whole audience would be praying and crying for salvation to come to the lost. One teacher who had been a Baptist for some time but not converted, was saved and came in the church at Newton. Another teacher, who had been a Methodist, joined for baptism. The doors of the church were not opened until the last day, and twenty-three joined for baptism, under watch-care, later, etc.

A goodly number more will come in as soon as they have pastoral attention, and a word of instruction as to their duty. The meeting changed the whole tenor of the life of the school, in the dormitories, classrooms, on the campus and every where. The teachers said to me that the meeting had solved serious problems in the management of the school. Some day-pupils from the town were reached. It was one of the most thorough revivals manifestly given by the Holy Spirit it has ever been my joy to attend. One could hear at times in the dormitory the voice of prayer sweeter than the song of angel melodies, ascending to God and, oh, how the power did come down. This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes.

L. E. Barton.

News in the Circle

MARTIN BALL.

Pastor D. E. Gambrell has moved from Gent, Ark., where he has accomplished much good to Tahlequah, Oklamoma, and entered the pastorate. He is a cousin of Dr. J. B. Gambrell.

Rev. George Washington, a Seminary Indian, at Wewoka, Okla., and has gone to Florida as a missionary to the remnants of the Seminoles who still live in the everglades of Florida. He is supported by the Wewoka Indian church.

The Governor of the Seminole nation, Jno. T. Brown, is a Baptist preacher. He lives in his own splendid home near Sasaka, Oklahoma, and he has been the pastor of the Spring Church for twelve years. The church has eighty members. It was founded by Rev. John Junper, the famous Seminole preacher.

We extend to our dear friend and brother, Dr. J. L. Boone, of the First church, Memphis, our deepest sympathy in the sad bereavement which comes to him in the death of his mother. She was a splendid woman, and thirty-three years old at her death.

The church at County Line, in Holmes County, has called Rev. W. E. McJellan, of Winona, for one-fourth time, and he begins work at once.

Dr. H. H. Shakespeare, our English brother, who furnished material for many newspaper articles last spring, has accepted an invitation from Harvard University to preach in their chapel on June 11, and conduct prayers the week following.

Missionary S. Mora writes to the Baptist Standard that he is much rejoiced that he will soon return to Palestine and reorganize the church in Galilee whence the gospel started and the first missionaries sent out to the world.

Rev. D. J. Hill has resigned as city missionary of San Antonio, Texas, and become pastor of the church at Kerrville, Texas.

Pastor J. H. Hardy has resigned at Miami, Okla. He expects to engage in evangelistic work for three months, and then to enter the pastorate. The church at Miami is a good one, and would be glad to correspond with any one wanting a field.

Our Texas brethren are arranging for their annual encampment in July. Many of the best speakers and lecturers have been engaged at this early date.

The Baptist West Tennessee Sunday School Convention meets with the Paris church on April 19-21. Dr. A. T. Robertson of the Seminary, at Louisville, and Dr. I. J. Vanness, of the Sunday School Board, will have important places on the program.

State Evangelist J. N. McMillin is this week aiding Pastor Lipsey at Clinton in a meeting. May the Master grant gracious results.

Pastor A. D. Sparkman, of Marlin, Tex., recently closed a three weeks' meeting in his church. The pastor did all the preaching. Forty-seven additions; twenty-seven by baptism. The church made him a free-will offering of two hundred dollars. Good!

Dr. Henry S. Hartzog, having rendered very efficient service as the President of Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark., has announced his determination to resign at the close of this session. It is stated that he will give his time to the Education Commission in that State.

The editor of the Southern Department of the Baptist Flag, says of Dr. J. R. Graves: "He was one of the greatest Baptists that ever lived or died." Yes, but he was foremost in organizing the Tennessee Baptist Convention, and represented that Convention in the Southern Baptist Convention as long as he was able to go.

It will be a source of pleasure to all concerned to know that Dr. J. M. Frost will be present at the North Mississippi Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. Convention at West Point, and will take a place on the program.

Dr. H. A. Porter, pastor of the Walnut Street church, Louisville, Ky., gives an exceedingly interesting account of his travels in Austria-Hungary. He tells of a company of people in Bulgaria who got together on the basis of the Bible. Not knowing of any others holding the same belief, they advertised, soliciting correspondence, and were soon answered by a German-Baptist who went and organized them into a church.

The papers state that Mr. Julius Rosewald, of Chicago, will give twenty-five thousand dollars to any city in the United States that will raise seventy-five thousand dollars for a Y. M. C. A. Building for negroes. The offer holds good for five years. The money must be invested in buildings and land and furniture for the institution. We are inclined to ask, "Don't they need something else worse?"

Rev. W. E. Mason, of Highland Park, of Louisville, Ky., stated last Monday morning that the church withdrew fellowship from 14 men and women; offense, drunkenness and gambling. Pastor Macon says the conditions in general are very encouraging. Here is one city church with backbone.

The Word and Way states that Dr. B. B. Bailey, of Shelbyville, Ky., has accepted the call to the Tattnell Square church, of Macon, Georgia, and will enter the work on April 1. The church is located on the campus of Mercer University.

Rev. E. H. Yankee, who so recently left the Third Church, of Nashville, Tenn., and

went to Florida, has been elected as State Missionary of Tennessee, with Dr. J. W. Gillon, Corresponding Secretary. He returns to Tennessee at once.

"Some Requisites for Ministerial Success in the Delta."

By Howard L. Weeks.

(The following is an address delivered before the "Delta Workers' Conference" at Indianola, Miss., Jan. 28, 1911.)

What is ministerial success and what are some of the requisites for attaining it? No more vital question than this can be discussed by us, and no question of interest to the ministry needs discussion more.

The superlative interest in a subject like this one arises from the fact that it has to do with both the ideal and method of ministerial work. Its adequate consideration brings before us for study both the theory and the practice of this divinely sanctioned calling of minister of Jesus Christ.

You will certainly agree with me as to the need for discussing this subject, on the part of our ministry today, for the very reason that this seems to be a time when great confusion exists as to the ideals for the ministry of Christ, and even chaos relative to worthy methods for His endeavor.

We need clearer issues in religious effort. We need more definite and concrete ideals for both function and purpose in this sacred calling.

I wish to be very specific in my treatment of the subject assigned me, and I shall, therefore, confine myself strictly to the subject: "Requisites for Ministerial Success in the Delta."

Of course those qualities of mind and of heart demanded for success in this section of our state, are in general, the same as those demanded elsewhere. I am disposed to think, however, that the demand here is a little more insistent than elsewhere in our borders, and the absence of these requisites for success will register a failure here more quickly than at other places.

We shall take it for granted, as we ought to do, that the first grand essential for all ministerial work is that of a genuinely converted soul that loves God, and yearns to be God's instrument in saving and blessing lost souls. We shall, all, presuppose this, first, in our discussion of other qualities required for success.

Now, I submit that if I am to discuss "Requisites for Ministerial Success," I should, first of all, define what I mean by success. You instantly see, then, that my first definition raises the whole great question of God's ideal for his ministry.

My brethren, no subtler temptation besets you and me, than this of having a false ideal for our work. No sadder spectacle is presented than the spasmodic, frantic, futile, nerve-wrecking and heart-breaking efforts of some, otherwise, good ministers, toiling under the delusion of false ideals as to their work harassed by visions of impos-

sible achievements — impossible, because wrong.

1. One element in the ideal for the minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, and certainly one requisite for success in the Delta, is the life of faith—unshaken faith in God Almighty. This sounds like a platitude, it is such a common-place utterance, but it is not a platitude.

More ministerial failure is due to the want of a genuine faith than to any one defect. This fact will become apparent when we consider that all this passion for mere members, all this enthusiasm for something to "write up," in news papers is but a subtle way of asking that we be permitted to walk by sight, and often it betrays an unwillingness to walk by faith.

Whenever a preacher confesses that he can't preach to a few, or a handful, as it is usually stated, he admits thereby that he doesn't study very much, nor think very clearly, nor have the faith in God that he ought to have.

Some preachers think that the mental stimulus experienced when under excitement, induced by a large audience is real mental equipment—is actual intellectual worth—this is a blunder in thinking, and a little deeper thought will reveal how sad the blunder is.

The preacher who comes to the Delta dependent on large audiences to stimulate his otherwise mediocre mind, is destined to a disastrous failure ever long.

Right here, in this matter of audiences, the minister is asked, with a deathless insistence, to live the life of faith in this section of the State.

2. Another ideal for the minister, and likewise a requisite for his success in the Delta, is consecration. Not a remote synonym for consecration is industry. A lazy man cannot be consecrated to anything unless it be indeed, to sloth. The very word "consecrate" means "sacred to." When a minister is consecrated he is sacred to his ministry, his service, not his ease or his personal comfort.

I am absolutely certain that the cause most largely contributing to ministerial failure, after that of a want of faith, is laziness.

What I have said is not complimentary to the ministry, therefore, I shall not dwell upon it. However, I would like to emphasize that aspect of ministerial industry which manifests itself in, what we call, personal work. Since we cannot expect great throngs to come out to "linger upon our eloquence," we can certainly seek the individual and win him. The demand for this type of work in the Delta is overwhelming. Its absence marks inevitable failure. To induce pastors to engage in personal work, industriously and intelligently, is no so easy a task, probably, as some imagine.

After the winning of the individual requires time and tactful planning; it always requires prayer, sympathetic interest and unselfish sincerity. Oh, here is a demand for patience, that diamond among the jewels of Christian graces.

There isn't much poetry in plodding on from day to day, showing your abiding interest in men, none too responsive to your appeals; then seeking as the opportunity affords, to lead the individual man a step nearer the Lord; to be able to count, almost by the inch, the spiritual advance he may make; until he finally comes to the Savior; or possibly, after all your support and your effort, never see a complete victory in his definitely accepting the Savior.

I doubt whether we should call working at that which is easy and delightfully pleasant, and full of large and immediate reward industry. Should we rather reserve this high and worthy term for that type of endeavor that struggles on and on when rewards are meager or absent, when hilarity and laughter have been crushed out by fear and anxiety, and even pleasure itself has succumbed to fearful earnestness, bgkqj qq succumbed to fearful earnestness.

There might be some place where a lazy minister could succeed. It isn't the Delta.

3. I shall notice one other ideal for the minister. That of moral courage. However, we should note particularly that phase of it demanded in this section of our own State, that type of moral courage so well illustrated by the pulpit-worn, character Athegnatious when he stood "against the world!" Was it not a want of this quality of soul in Elijah that made the bitter plaint of his cry in the dark hour of discontentment when he thought he was "the only yone left?"

There is a heroism more glorious and inspiring than that of standing alone for God and truth and refusing to give up no matter what the opposition might be.

There is a type of real bravery and genuine courage in standing true to duty and to God when few or none will stand beside us, that is worthy of supreme admiration and everlasting praise.

I speak with feeling on this point, my brethren, for this crucial test will be applied to you, and you will have to endure it before you can hope to achieve the brightest success in our Lord's work in this part of Mississippi.

We have all seen that type of church-worker who "warmed up" to splendid activity when a revival came, and when a good many more workers were enthusiastically active. But this same worker lapsed into absolute quietude when the excitement was over and when the must work alone. We must not be so hard on this brother, for he is so close akin to us all; his like is in the ministry largely, he is represented in the ministry by the brother who must "keep up an excitement" in his church all the time, who must impart to his congregation a nervous hurried secular bustling air of "wheels turning" and "machinery buzzing." I know of a pastor who tried to have four so-called revivals in his church or connected with his church in a period of about twelve months. It is needless to say that his tenure of office as pastor lasted but

little over twelve months. The pastor who hasn't the courage to work patiently and calmly and yet with tireless energy and fervent zeal is a failure in the Delta.

Gen. Buller announced, when he left London, in the fall, for the Boer War, that he would "eat his Christmas dinner in Pretoria," the capital of the Boer republic. Christmas found him held in the strangling grasp of a wasteful enemy, thoroughly and completely whipped, out-generated and disgraced; he and his announcement became the laughing stock of the world.

Don't you announce immediately on your coming to the Delta that you will eat your metaphorical Christmas dinner in possession of its conquered citadels of indifference and sin. You will probably not start any of its sluggish bayous to boiling for some little time. I think that there is some tradition to the effect that the kind have to "boil things" have not remained long in the fertile plains.

If the word "plodder" did not even suggest a word of inspiration or burning zealous earnestness, then I should say that a paramount requisite for ministerial success in the Delta is that a man be a "plodder."

Clarksdale.

Please say that Brother H. A. Hunt, Home Board Evangelist, will begin a meeting with us on February the ninth.

Let me ask that the brethren pray that the God of Ephraim may get a great victory over the gods of the world in this wicked city. May the Prophets of Baal be slain by the Sword of the Spirit and be led to bow in joyful allegiance unto Jehovah.

Some signs of progress mark our work, for which we are very grateful. We have a live Sunday School, with Brother J. M. Brooks as Superintendent, a good interest in the Sunday services, and some good work being done by a class of young men in Bible study.

The brick foundation of our parsonage is about complete and the work goes on. Our building fund is not complete and with the idea of offering the privilege of helping in a small way, the Pastor sent out one hundred letters to preacher friends with stamp enclosed for reply. Only ten of my good old friends have replied, six with remittance and four with regrets.

Here are the nine plus one—but where are the ninety? Maybe off on a trip, and we'll hear from them later; maybe they have troubles of their own, and no time to write even a few words of good wishes. Anyway we shall not get underneath the Juniper tree, but go on our way and find some who will help to carry the work on to completion.

But my object in writing this note is to ask the brotherhood to give us at least sympathy and earnest prayers, especially during our revival effort.

May the fruits of righteousness abound in our lives unto the praise of this grace.

C. T. Kincannon.

Unto Rev. J. W. Dickens and wife, on February 6th, a son was born, and his name shall be called Richard Jarrell Dickens.

Sunday School Lesson

To Be Studied With Open Bible

THE STORY OF TWO KINGDOMS.

(Prepared by Margaret McRae Lackey.)

Lesson 7 Feb. 12.

1 Kings 18:25-39.

Elijah's Victory Over the Prophets of Baal.

Golden Text. "Choose you this day whom ye will serve." Joshua 24:15.

The events in this lesson occur about three years after those in last Sunday's lesson. The drought had continued so long that the northern kingdom was in most desperate straits for both food and water. (Chap. 18:5) Read the entire chapter and note Elijah's meeting with Obadiah. This 18th Chapter of I Kings is perhaps the most dramatic in all of the Old Testament.

Who was Elijah, the Tishbite?

Describe his personal appearance?

What was his first message?

How was it received?

What was he obliged to do?

Give the circumstances recorded in the first part of this chapter.

To what condition had the people been reduced?

To what work had the king been brought?

Where had the blame been placed and why?

How did Jezebel look upon Elijah?

What had Elijah done?

What was Obadiah afraid to give Ahab his message?

Verses 20-24. Describe Elijah's plan.

Where is Mount Carmel? (About twenty miles to the north of Samaria, near the sea coast and near Phoenicia.)

What was this such a fine location for such a contest? (The parched plains and valleys and dried up orchards and vineyards could be seen for miles. And just beyond, toward the north, lay the land of Jezebel, who was upholding the worship of Baal.)

How many were the Baal prophets as opposed to Elijah?

What advantage did they have?

What possible interpretation of the famine did Elijah force upon the attention of Ahab? (The worshippers of Baal claimed him as the god of the soil, hence the god who should have made the ground yield her substance.)

Did the people approve of Elijah's plan?

Verses 25-29. Describe the proceedings of the morning.

What question did Elijah challenge the people?

What were they silent under the question?

What his challenge to a trial by fire a fair one for his rivals? (Baal was the "Sun god," as well as the god of the soil; so the trial was in his own realm.)

What extreme measures did they take to arouse the attention of their god?

What idea of their god does the conduct of the false prophets betray?

What did Elijah do?

Did he show the right spirit when he mocked them?

What was the outcome?

Verses 30-39. How did Elijah conduct his part?

Describe the proceedings of the afternoon.

Why did Elijah go to such extremes to remove all suspicion of fraud in getting an answer by fire?

By what means did he seek a victory for his trial by fire?

What was the character of that prayer?

What happened at the end?

What was the outcome of the contest?

Why did Jehovah give such an answer to Elijah and Israel on this day?

SEEK FURTHER ANSWERS.

Does prolonged physical suffering usually lead to repentance?

Does affliction sometimes harden the heart?

Are we as a nation in danger of God's punishment? Why?

Why does God punish nations in this life only and individuals chiefly in the life to come?

Were the taunts of Elijah wise? Why?

Is self-sacrifice or self-punishment for the sake of a religion a proof of its truth?

Are either a proof of one's sincerity?

Is a preacher wise who purposely plays on the feelings of his congregation?

Elijah was by nature dramatic. Should we blame the preacher of today who seems to be made in the same mold?

Is a Christian ever justified in using sarcasm to advance truth?

What lesson do you get today from verse 21?

What lesson do you get today from the Golden Text?

The New Jackson Hospital

By W. P. Chapman.

Dear Brethren of the B. S. Convention:

I read with pleasure in The Baptist Record, of the 26th inst., what Brother Borun had to say of the above institution, and I am rejoiced to know that our people have at last come to a sensible consideration of this important and very much needed movement. The Catholics have for years made this one of their strongest denominational strongholds, and that to the disadvantage of the Baptists frequently. I love to think of the advancement we are making along the line of this Christian benevolence such as the great sanitarium at Dallas Texas, and our Tri-State Sanatorium at Memphis and now the new hospital at Jackson, and others, such as at Hattiesburg, Yazoo City, Newton, etc. However, brethren, there is one thing we ought not to allow; that is, to let the pendulum of our benevolent swing too far in one direction and become extreme

in one direction to the neglect of equally important interest in other directions. I was born and reared in the territory of the B. S. C., and I will never get entirely over my raising. I shall always feel a deep interest in the movements and the enterprises of our great people all over the State. While I am now living in the territory of the General Association of East Mississippi, and love our people and work, and rejoice that all our people are pulling together in the work of the Master, yet all well-informed Baptists know that the main strength of our Baptist people in the State, numerically and financially, is in the territory of the B. S. Convention, occupying as it does, the greater part of the State, embracing nearly all the cities and the larger towns. Now, in consideration of this fact, for you brethren to make a mistake would be detrimental to all our general denominational interest. What I want to say is this: I appreciate the fact that it is all right for us to give our hearty support to all of our schools, colleges, sanitoriums, and other institutions in general, provided, we do not give in such a way as to build up any one of them by crippling and tearing down another. Baptists, like other people, have a right to give their money as may best suit them, at all times, from the standpoint of personal liberty, but as God's children and doing work for him in the world, and in view of our responsibility we owe to Him, and our fellow men, we have not the right to press our personal liberty to the extent of doing the general cause of Christ a great harm. For instance, we now have two first class men in the field working for the Baptist Hospital at Jackson, and I am informed that Clark Memorial College has four men in the field working for that school. Many others are out working for various things, etc. All of these institutions should have just the support that they deserve; no more; no less, and it is left to the sanctified judgment of God's people to say how much or how little. The thing I am now trying to impress is that I am afraid that we will burn the field over so closely getting up money for all these things, that when the time comes to look after the endowment of Mississippi College, the most important institution we have, Brother Lovrey will find so many promises made to him, that he will be embarrassed in the work of endowment for the college. Don't let any one think that I am objecting to people giving their money or that there is any danger of us giving too much, but there is great danger of us giving in such a way as to build up one thing and to neglect something more important, thereby work a great harm to the cause of education, and to Christ. So far as I can understand our general work in the State, I regard Mississippi College as being head and shoulder above any other agency we have in the State for the upbuilding and maintaining our denominational strength and integrity, and the Baptist who neglects it, for any cause, does wrong, whether he

knows it or not. As I say, I regard Mississippi College as the backbone of our denominational strength from an educational standpoint, and we ought not to shape our financial obligations in such a way as to fail to meet her necessities from time to time. My advice, then, is let all of the loyal supporters of the College see to it that something is held back, in order to meet her requirements. Let us rally to the support of this great educational institution, which has done so much to bring the Baptist cause in Mississippi to its present high standard, and to never cease our effort until it is sufficiently and permanently endowed; after that, as quickly as possible, let the Baptists of the State come together and build a first class Baptist Female College, and endow it in the same way. I will not die satisfied until we own and operate such a school, as the property of our great people; though on crutches, I will put one hundred dollars in such a school. I don't mean to undervalue Hillman or Blue Mountain; no, not for a moment, as they are as good as the best, but they don't represent the great Baptist brotherhood as a people. Our people can not afford to lower the standard of our educational work in the State, but they ought to have one male and one female college well endowed, and well-equipped, and as many high schools and academies as we can maintain. The great Baptist denomination of the State can build and can endow two such schools if we will only come together and try, and quit worrying. I pity the well-to-do Baptist who has no more educational pride about him than to be satisfied with a second-class educational institution. When any sensible Baptist, or Peco-Baptist, knows that they are to build first-class schools in the State. I want to see the day when all of our Baptist boys and our Baptist girls will go to the Baptist schools, and not go to the State schools. I hope that all of the brethren will think over these things, and that they will do the things that will help the cause of Christ and education most, and to not forget Mississippi College. Think of her past history and her present importance; think of her noble president and faculty; her past success and her present prospects; think of the noble and the strong men she has sent out to bless the world in all the varied callings of life. Let us stand by her. We can't have a first-class college without first-class president and faculty and equipment.

I am not an educated man, but I have common sense enough to know that what we must have in order to have a first-class college is:

1. A thoroughly trained and up-to-date president.
2. A strong faculty, responsible, industrious, and possessed with good, practical sense.
3. Must be backed up with a strong patronage, at home and from abroad.
4. Permanently endowed and well-equipped.
5. God must be honored and the salva-

tion of the soul of the unsaved sought after.

6. Last but not least, downright integrity must pervade all the school life, from president to pupil.

Reminiscence of Mississippi College.

(Second Paper.)

The kindness of Brother Bailey in printing in a previous issue of The Record (Dec. 22, 1910) "Reminiscences of Mississippi College," by an Old Rankinite, has emboldened the writer to undertake a second paper on the same subject. The frequent use of the personal pronoun, will, I trust, be pardoned, since it is well nigh impossible to crowd it out of an article of this kind. In the first paper, reference was made to my friend, W. A. McComb, who was my roommate in Mississippi College twenty-two years ago and at whose suggestion these reminiscences have been undertaken. I can not forget, by the way, that when we were seen together in college, people generally dubbed us "David and Goliath." Brother McComb was a tall, large two hundred-pounder, while I was small in stature and light in weight. It was perhaps of my small size that when I first attended Sunday School in Clinton they put me in a class just above the infant class. When I rebelled and threatened to return to my home in Brandon, they advanced me considerably, and later made me the secretary of the Sunday School, and still later, they promoted me, giving me a large class of young ladies from Hillman College. This class gave me more hard work than all of the professors put together. Speaking of SunCay School recalls to my mind that my first pastor, in Clinton, was the beloved, and sweet-spirited Brother B. D. Gray. His great heart and soul are now at work on the Home Mission Board, and reports from every quarter testify that he is a master of assemblies, swaying them by his missionary zeal and magnetic personality.

Mention has been made, also, of President Webb's great tact in the management of young men. On one occasion when the faculty and the students assembled for morning prayers it was observed that the pulpit and the Bible had been removed to the coal house, and the benches scattered broadcast over the campus. Dr. Webb's usual smile played upon his face. There was no word of command given, but a gentle remark or two made in good humor, and in a little while the students were shouldering the heavy benches and putting them back in place in the chapel. Morning service was then conducted as usual. President Webb's strong personality was one of his marked characteristics.

My college career rewarded me not only with knowledge, but with experience of varied kind, as well. My first experience in public speaking was in the test for the junior medal. Though confident of success at first, I came out on the losing side. In nine minutes' time I had to discuss "What Hath the Nineteenth Century Wrought?" nearly

as bad, to be sure, as the speaker who chose "The Universe" for an hour's lecture. Dr. Webb announced as my subject, and singularly enough, it was so printed on the program, "What Hath the Hundredth Century Wrought?" There was scarcely nineteen-hundredths of a chance of winning the medal under such circumstances as these, to say nothing of other difficulties that confronted me.

Valuable experience came too, as editor-in-chief of the Mississippi College Magazine. Querous, indeed, were the duties. Much bad manuscript had to be read and corrected; an eye kept on the finances, the local editors were always in a state of "going to be ready" with their items; meetings of the editorial staff were frequent, and often we adjourned with no more light on the subjects discussed than when we met.

My first experience in teaching came also when, after graduating, I was made Assistant Professor in the Preparatory Department of the college, the Principal being O. M. Johnston, now of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, one of the greatest workers, and one of the most scholarly men that ever went out from Mississippi College. How we toiled together with our ups and our downs in the school room; with good, bad and indifferent boys to handle; with boys to whip and parents to conquer; with long faculty meetings, and with all sorts of hard problems to solve, requiring frequently the use of the midnight oil.

It is greatly to be hoped that the decadent wave that is playing havoc with so many literary societies has not struck Mississippi College. Two decades ago the Philomathean and Hellenian Societies there were in a flourishing condition—so much so that it was almost considered a disgrace for a student not to belong to one or the other. I recall an occasion when a new man was so vigorously urged by representatives of both the societies that he became confused and actually forgot for the time his own name. The Philomathean Society was my choice, and though I never was so active a worker as I should have been, the training received was of incalculable benefit. In my senior year, my fellow-townsmen, now a practicing physician, Dr. T. L. Dobson, was elected Anniversary of the Society, and it fell to my lot as first orator, to "hang" him—that is, to hang his picture on our "Phil." The speech of the occasion I closed with the following little rhyme:

The Philos take the lead and grace their stage in time
With portraits of distinguished men from every clime;
And, tho' the Phi bears but twenty-one, 'tis true.

Yet this adds one and makes the number twenty-two.

The saddest event to occur in connection with the college during my student days, was the death of Dr. B. H. Whitfield, our Professor of Natural Science. He was a man universally esteemed for his noble qualities and his fine Christian character. Fac-

ally, students and almost the entire community followed the remains to the cemetery. The scene at the grave was one long to be remembered. "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" was sung as I have never heard it before. Since, and eyes unused to weeping were moistened with tears of grief at the passing of a man so greatly respected and beloved.

In the faculty as I knew it the year I became a student at Mississippi College, now two and one-half decades ago, there have been, so far as can be recalled, only two deaths, those of Dr. Whitfield and President Webb. Long live the present faculty of our beloved alma mater, to carry on the splendid work of its honored predecessors.

R. J. Hudnall.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., Jan. 23, 1911.

Our China Letter.

Kaifengfu is the capitol of the province of Honan, in China. The province contains as many people as there are in the Southern States and is only half as large again as the State of Mississippi. The city has between two and three hundred thousand people in its walls. Within the entire area there are only two or three houses that are two stories high, leaving out a few temples and the pagoda. From the top of the wall a splendid view of the whole place can be obtained.

About the center of the city is the drum tower, so called because of the custom of the beating of a drum here during any kind of trouble, such as riots and disorder. Away to the north is the new provincial assembly building, with its conspicuous dome; for China is now building up a thoroughly representative government. Beyond the assembly hall is the North gate, and beyond this is the tower, the iron tower, or pagoda, and away to the northwest is the building which was the seat of the Emperor during the period when Kaifeng was the capitol of the Empire. This was hundreds of years ago. The walls about the city are said to be fifteen miles long, and are over twenty-five feet in height, and some of them are ten feet thick at the top with a greater thickness at the bottom. It is staggering to think of the cost of such an enclosure. But we remember that this is the land of the Great Wall with its fifteen hundred miles of length, and also of the Grand Canal, one of the world's engineering wonders.

The city has had a history. It is over one thousand years old. For over five hundred years off and on, it was the capitol of this great Empire. It has been invaded by besieging armies time after time in Chinese history, among its attacks being the Tartars, Mongols, in the 12th century, and the Taipings in the great rebellion of the fifteenth of the last century. Here we have one of the strangest facts of race history; for here are in this city several families of Jews, tracing their history back hundreds of years and having transmitted their sacred books down to the present time. So far as I know, these Jews are the only ones of their

race who were found in China when this nation was opened in the last century. It is a strange instance of how one of the most clannish and shrewdest of all nations was all but swamped by the conquering Chinese. For it is a fact that the Chinese have all ways absorbed their conquerors, and the Manchus today are practically Chinese in customs and standards of life.

It is a trip of one thousand miles interior from Shanghai to our station here. There are less than a dozen foreigners living within the walls. We are praying for more workers in our interior field here. Mr. and Mrs. Saltee, our co-workers here, are coming home this month and we trust that the Board will be able to send back many workers with them on their return.

Brother Bostick, of our interior mission at Pochow, in Anhui, writes of a terrible famine in that province, about one hundred miles from here. People in the home land do not realize how near the edge of ruin thousands, nay, millions of people, live in China. A famine is often caused by the failure of one crop; in this case it was caused by an overflow.

So far, I have received one Baptist Record. I hope that they will come regularly as I enjoy reading of the work in the home State.

May God bless the dear saints who make possible our work here.

Very fraternally,

Hendon M. Harris.

Kaifeng-fu, Honan, China, January 2, 1911.

Immigration.

In the joyous days of my boyhood a profound impression was made upon my mind by the sight of the Ohio River when there was an unprecedented stage of high water. As I stood and watched the maddened waters, sweeping heedlessly over the numberless miles of the beautiful valley below, carrying devastation, destruction and death in its pathway, and gazed upon the deluged farms, the water-soaked trees, the dilapidated buildings and the deserted homes, I marveled that such a gentle life-giving stream could so speedily be transformed into a hostile agency of destruction.

But very similar has been the history of the age-long stream of immigration. As it has flowed with gentle current and normal volume through the centuries from the east to the west, it has been a beneficent constructive force, peopling the barren plain and building towns and cities and making the earth blossom with a splendid virile civilization. But when this stream rises with torrent-like force upon the southern slopes of Europe, and flows through the steerage of our great ocean liners, carrying unprecedented millions of alien people, many of whom are ignorant and have low moral ideals and little religious conviction, into Christian America; there is grave danger of it becoming a menace to our civilization and endangering our republican institutions.

Never before in the history of immigration

has any country received as many foreign immigrants as has the United States within the last decade. For ten years the number of aliens received in our borders has averaged eight hundred and eighty thousand per year, while for the preceding decade the average was only three hundred and eighty thousand per year, or less than half as many. In ten years we have received enough foreigners to make two states as large as Texas, or five as large as Mississippi, or nearly enough to make two cities like New York. Last year the number was 1,041,570. Thus we are receiving enough people in a single year to populate three cities the size of New Orleans, or nearly enough to make eight cities the size of Memphis.

Already, it is estimated that we have more than three million foreigners in the South, and the tide is turning southward as never before. With the completion of the Panama Canal and the coming industrial revival throughout the Southland, which will unquestionably follow that epoch-making event we must open our gates wider to receive the incoming throngs who will turn their faces toward the South. Surely the responsibility to such a call to service is grave; and before the throne of the king we must give account of our stewardship in giving the bread of life to these famishing multitudes in spiritual darkness.

R. H. Tandy, V. P.

"Mississippi."

J. R. Nutt.

Of all the states in the Union,
I love Mississippi best.
And when I cross the river,
In her bosom let me rest.

I love her hills and hollows,
Her forests of waving pine;
I love her winding rivers,
And dells of every kind.

I love her schools and churches,
And the cause for which they stand,
I love her sons and daughters,
Who are scattered o'er the land.

Where I go, where'er I be,
I love that land the best;
And when I cross the river,
In her bosom let me rest.
Gilmer, Texas.

Clark Memorial College.

We have just passed through a very inspiring and a spiritual meeting conducted by Rev. L. E. Barton, of West Point. His sermons were noted for their simplicity, clearness and the continual stress laid upon the great fundamentals. All of our students and the teachers were greatly benefitted. Several were added to the church by letter and by baptism. One very fine Methodist lady joined and was baptized immediately.

Dr. Barton, while here, was a guest with me at the Boys' Dormitory. He was in constant contact with the young men. He knows how to bring things to pass with the young people.

L. T. Dickey.

THE QUICKEST, SIMPLEST COUGH CURE.

Easily and Cheaply Made at Home.—
Saves You Two Dollars.

This recipe makes a pint of cough syrup—enough to last a family for a long time. You couldn't buy as much or as good cough syrup for two dollars and fifty cents.

Simple as it is, it gives almost instant relief and usually stops the most obstinate cough in twenty-four hours. This is partly due to the fact that it is slightly laxative, stimulates the appetite and has an excellent tonic effect. It is pleasant to take—children like it. An excellent remedy, too, for whooping cough, sore lungs, asthma, throat troubles, etc.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with one-half pint of warm water, and stir for two minutes. Put two and one-half ounces of Pinex (50c worth) in a pint bottle and add the sugar syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours.

Pinex is one of the oldest and best known remedial agents for the throat membranes. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in galacal and all the other natural healing elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The prompt results from this recipe have endeared it to thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to the Pinex Company, 236 Main St., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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The record of the Kellam Hospital is without parallel in history, having cured to stay cured permanently without the use of the knife, over 90 per cent of the many hundreds of sufferers from cancer, which it has treated during the past fifteen years of its existence.

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Three Drinks a Day.

To the Indianapolis Star:

Let the man who earns his living in the sweat of his face and who visits saloons to drink figure what three drinks of whiskey for a day for a year would buy:

\$10 for clothes for mother.
\$10 for clothes for children.
2 barrels of flour.
100 pounds of sugar.
40 pounds of corn meal.
20 pounds of macaroni.
8 12-pound hams.
20 quarts of beans.
2 bushels of potatoes.
6 bushels of Irish potatoes.
20 pounds of coffee.
20 pounds of raisins.
20 pounds of rice.
40 pounds of crackers.
200 bars of soap.
6 12-pound turkeys.
10 quarts of cranberries.
20 bunches of celery.
20 pounds of prunes.
8 dozen oranges.
20 pounds of mixed nuts.

If you drink down town and pay fifteen cents for each drink, then the above is only two-thirds of what it should be.

T. E. B.

EUROPEAN PARTY.

Revs. Bass, of Mexia, and Temple, of Boston, Getting up Party.

Rev. Dr. J. D. Bass and wife, with Rev. Dr. Temple and wife, of Boston, are to take a party to Europe in June. Dr. Temple took five hundred and fifty-six persons to Europe last summer. Trip, to cost all expenses, \$285.00. A resolution in cost and methods, is the result of ten years' experience and study of the situation. Sail on June 24th, travels in Italy, and Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, England, and Scotland. Special features; opportunity to go ashore at Gibraltar; see the African coast, drive over the Simplon Pass; steamer trip on Lakes Lucerne, Geneva, Thun, Brienz and the Rhine; excursion to the island of Marken; coaching through the Shakespearian country.

Dr. Bass has arranged with the Baptist Young People's Touring Club of England, for his American party to join them from London to Switzerland, thus securing their

special rates, which is several lbs. less. Any of the party can remain two or three months longer, if desired without forfeiting the return ticket. This party is not out to make money, therefore, any one wishing these cheap rates, should write Dr. L. D. Bass, of Mexia, Texas.—Mexia Enterprise.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

Old age, after all, is not a thing to be looked forward to with fear and trembling, as the majority of us are inclined to do; that is, if old age is to deal as leniently with us as it has with Mrs. Francis P. Bowers, of Laneville, Texas.

While Mrs. Bowers is a remarkable woman, and unusually well preserved, there is no reason why everybody should not be equally so. Mrs. Bowers is now in her seventy-sixth year, is the mother of eleven children, the oldest being fifty odd years of age and the youngest thirty. She does all of her own housework, washing and ironing. Works her own garden, and flowers and has attended to her chickens; can sew with a fine needle without glasses and walks three miles a day.

Mrs. Bowers attributes her present remarkable good health to the use of W. H. Bull's Herbs and Iron and justly so, because it is the very best blood purifier in the world today, and has been for the past 30 years. W. H. Bull's Herbs and Iron makes pure blood, invigorates the nerves, restores the organs to normal health, insures proper digestion, creates a hearty appetite, is laxative in its effects and can be had from your druggist in 50c and \$1.00 size bottles.

Get a one-dollar bottle of W. H. Bull's Herbs and Iron and if you can not see any improvement in your general health after using two-thirds of it, return the remainder to your druggist, and he will refund your money on the whole bottle. If your druggist can't supply you, send his name and one dollar to the W. H. Bull Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., and they will send you a bottle direct with the same guarantee of results.

GENUINE RUSSELL BIG BOLL COTTON SEED

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WOMAN'S WORK.

MRS. G. W. RILEY, Editor, Jackson, Mississippi

(Direct communications for this department to Mrs. G. W. Riley.)

Woman's Central Committee:

MRS. J. H. HACKETT, Meridian, President of Central Committee.
 MRS. W. WOODS, Meridian, Secretary of Central Committee.
 MRS. W. SMITH, Meridian, President of Sunbeam work.
 MRS. M. B. BALE, Winona, Pres. Young Woman's Missionary Union.

Officers of Annual Meeting:

MRS. W. McCOMB, Clinton, President.
 MRS. A. AVEN, Clinton, Vice-President.
 MRS. G. W. RILEY, Jackson, Recording Secretary.

Wesley's Rule.

"Do all the good you can,
 By all the means you can,
 In all the ways you can,
 In all the places you can,
 At all the times you can,
 To all the people you can,
 As long as ever you can."

Mission Calendar.

Feb. 12, Sunday—
 Foreign missionaries on their furlough in the home land.—Ex. 33:14.
 Feb. 13, Monday—
 Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Sears, of Pingtu, China.
 Feb. 14, Tuesday—
 Native missionaries and Bible women.
 Feb. 15, Wednesday—
 Miss Gertrude Abnerthy, Chefoo, China.—Isa. 49:46.
 Feb. 16, Thursday—
 The literature department of W. M. U.; and its Secretary, Mrs. W. R. Nimmo.—Ps. 19:8.
 Feb. 17, Friday—
 The organization and work of Mission Study classes.
 Feb. 18, Saturday—
 Rev. and Mrs. J. K. Davis, Leon, Mexico.—Isa. 143:8.

Most encouraging news comes from the W. M. U. at Baldwin. They re-organized in September with Miss Buchanan as president, and a small but active membership. They write, "Mrs. Garrett sent us the apportionment card, but it was too little. We shall endeavor to go beyond in other things, as we did in State Missions. Our apportionment was five dollars, and we went to ten dollars. The two societies here sent Brother Carter fifty-two dollars, the furnishings of one room in the new dormitory in honor of Mrs. J. B. Berry who was for so long a member of this church, and the President of the ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies. We are clothing a little girl in the Orphanage and sent other boxes besides."

What a noble band of workers! May they go on to yet nobler and greater things.

We give a large portion of our space this week to an earnest plea from Secretary Masters, feeling that no where could we afford to cut it.

The Week of Prayer is near at hand and our hearts should be turning toward it with earnest supplication and confident faith for a great blessing.

Discussion or Gossip.

"Why do you suppose he ever did such a ridiculous thing? Of course, I don't suppose it's any of my business, but when a fellow makes such a spectacle of himself as that—"

"No, it isn't any of our business," said the other fellow quietly, "and if you don't quit talking I can't finish my work."

"I can't go to work in the first place," said the other lad. "I've been over in Bob's room and we spent the whole hour in trying to thrash out the whole situation, and we can't make out what ever possessed White to do such a thing. Bob says—"

The older student threw up his hand with a gesture of despair. "See here, if you want to waste your time and brains working over other folk's foolishness you can do it, but I want mine for something more substantial. You've got nothing to show for your hour's work, that's all."

That young man was in working possession of a great truth. It takes many people years to learn that the expenditure of energy in puzzling over mistakes that are no concern of theirs in any way is large enough to have accomplished an unaccountable number of actual good deeds or positive benefactions in a busy world. Mere gossiping is often dignified by the name of "discussion" but it wastes the nervous force as surely as if it were not given a better title.

A very shrewd and warm-hearted writer of the olden days calls this sort of wasteful talking by the strong and pungent word of "labor." "In judging others," he said, "a man labors to no purpose."

pose. He commonly errs and easily sins."—Exchange.

What the February Woman's Home Companion Contains.

The February number of the Woman's Home Companion is a delightful St. Valentine's number. There is a special valentine song, Valentine ideas, and a valentine book-list.

The fiction includes another part of the "Admiral's Niece," a story by Kate Douglas Wiggin and her collaborators, which is making a big hit; "In the Land of Tomorrow," by Maude Radford Warren is now in its second part and is proving most exciting. Short stories in this number are contributed by such well-known authors as Alice Brown, Hulbert Footner, Owen Oliver, and Mary Heaton Vorse.

The third part of "Spain's Royal Love Story," by Kellogg Durland is devoted entirely to the story of the three little children of the King and Queen of Spain and is a charming and a home-like tale. Frank A. Waugh opens our eyes to the beauty of the winter forest in an article entitled "My Tree Friends in Winter."

Kate V. St. Mau: in a short article entitled "The Care of Caged Birds," gives as valuable information concerning our feathered pets. "American Portrait Painters," by J. Nilsen Laurvik, is the first of a new series on art in America, and love scenes from the most popular plays of the season are shown.

The Home Decoration and the Handicraft department is even more comprehensive than usual, taking up the questions of the small apartment and the country house. "Dotty Darling and the Kewpies" still make fun for the children, and "The Adventures of Jack and Betty" form one of the

Quick Relief From Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way, and it Costs Nothing to Try.

Those who suffer from catarrh know its miseries. There is no need of this suffering. You can get rid of it by a simple, safe, inexpensive, home treatment discovered by Dr. Blosser, who, for over thirty-six years, has been treating catarrh successfully.

His treatment is unlike any other. It is not a spray, douche, salve, cream, or inhaler, but is a more direct and thorough treatment than any of these. It cleans out the head, nose, throat and lungs so that you can again breathe freely and sleep without that stopped-up feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It heals the diseased mucous membranes and arrests the foul discharge, so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting, and at the same time it does not poison the system and ruin the stomach, as internal medicines do.

If you want to test this treatment without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 204 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga., and he will send you by return mail enough of the medicine to satisfy you that it is all he claims for it as a remedy for catarrh, catarrhal headaches, catarrhal deafness, asthma, bronchitis, colds and all catarrhal complications. He will also send you free an illustrated booklet. Write him immediately.

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We grew the first FROST PROOF PLANTS in 1868. Now have over twenty thousand satisfied customers. We have grown and sold more cabbage plants than all other persons in the Southern States combined. WHY? Because our plants must please or we send your money back. Order now! It is time to set these plants in your section to get extra early cabbage, and they are the ones that sell for the most money.

We sow three tons of Cabbage Seed per season. Also grow full line of Fruit trees and ornamentals. Write for free catalog of frost-proof plants of the best varieties, containing valuable information about fruit and vegetable growing. Prices on Cabbage Plants: In lots of 500 at \$1.00; 1000 at \$2.00; 2000 at \$3.00; 3000 at \$4.00; 4000 at \$5.00; 5000 at \$6.00; 6000 at \$7.00; 7000 at \$8.00; 8000 at \$9.00; 9000 at \$10.00; 10,000 at \$11.00; 11,000 at \$12.00; 12,000 at \$13.00; 13,000 at \$14.00; 14,000 at \$15.00; 15,000 at \$16.00; 16,000 at \$17.00; 17,000 at \$18.00; 18,000 at \$19.00; 19,000 at \$20.00; 20,000 at \$21.00; 21,000 at \$22.00; 22,000 at \$23.00; 23,000 at \$24.00; 24,000 at \$25.00; 25,000 at \$26.00; 26,000 at \$27.00; 27,000 at \$28.00; 28,000 at \$29.00; 29,000 at \$30.00; 30,000 at \$31.00; 31,000 at \$32.00; 32,000 at \$33.00; 33,000 at \$34.00; 34,000 at \$35.00; 35,000 at \$36.00; 36,000 at \$37.00; 37,000 at \$38.00; 38,000 at \$39.00; 39,000 at \$40.00; 40,000 at \$41.00; 41,000 at \$42.00; 42,000 at \$43.00; 43,000 at \$44.00; 44,000 at \$45.00; 45,000 at \$46.00; 46,000 at \$47.00; 47,000 at \$48.00; 48,000 at \$49.00; 49,000 at \$50.00; 50,000 at \$51.00; 51,000 at \$52.00; 52,000 at \$53.00; 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AND PIANOS
Pure, sweet tone. Superior quality.
Attractive styles. We sell direct at
factory prices. Write, stating whole-
sale catalog is desired.
Harmon & Son Co., PEKIN, ILL.

As an evidence of the high esteem in which he was held, by the entire membership of the church, be it

Brother Selman left a devoted companion, three children and a number of grand-children to mourn their loss. He had not lived out his "three score and

30 Days Trial Costs you nothing if it doesn't convince you. Write for trial plan and "Book on Mills"

Sold by leading responsible machinery houses

Nordyk & Marmon Co. (Est. 1951)
1248 Morris Street Indianapolis, Indiana
America's Leading Flour Mill Builders

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. 187
Catalogue. The C. S. BELL CO., Hillsdale

Mary Ratliff is a student at the Converse College at Spartanburg, S. C. In the purse of Mrs. Ratliff was found a post card from the eldest daughter, Mary, from Spartanburg. According to report at the residence of Mrs. Ratliff, she

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

N. B. We will be glad to send you one of our Ladies Birthday Almanacs if you will send postal card, asking for it. Address: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

[illegible]

Biggest Cotton Yields

The most profitable cotton yields are obtained by working thoroughly into the soil a week or ten days before planting, a plenty of

Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers

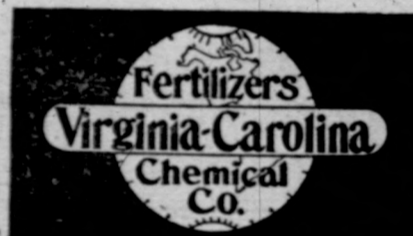
High-Grade

Also apply the same fertilizers during the growing period of the crop, and also as a top dresser. The result will be vigorous growth, heavy fruiting, little or no shedding, full bolls, strong staple, heavy production, and handsome profits.

Ask your dealer for a copy of our new FARMER'S YEAR BOOK, or almanac, or write us for one. It tells the secret of how to make money farming.

SALES OFFICES

Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.
Norfolk, Va. Baltimore, Md.
Atlanta, Ga. Columbus, Ga.
Savannah, Ga. Montgomery, Ala.
Columbia, S. C. Memphis, Tenn.
Durham, N. C. New York, N. Y.
Alexandria, Va. Winston-Salem, N. C.



SNOWDRIFT HOGLESS LARD

is "pure as the drifting snow" which first touches the mountain crest. Its success compares to an avalanche sweeping down from the mountain top, driving all imitations and substitutes before it.

SNOWDRIFT is always U. S. Inspected and Passed. Avoid counterfeits as you would counterfeit money. Snowdrift is healthful and pure, made from refined cotton seed oil, and also contains to give desired consistency, and is universally known as "the standard American shortening." It is sold by all dealers in touch with the highest progress, and used in the leading hotels, cafes and restaurants throughout the United States and Canada.

Made by
THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO.
New York New Orleans Savannah Chicago

GET A HOME OF YOUR OWN

And stop paying rent. Real estate ownership not necessary. We will show you how and lend you the money at only
The Capital Security Company, Dept. JA, Norfolk, Va.

5% SIMPLE INTEREST

An Excursion into the Realm of Postal Figures with Some Interesting Discoveries.

By Wilmer Atkinson.

In 1860 the postal deficit was \$10,652,543; in 1910 it was \$5,846,566. The postage rate was four times greater in 1860 than it is at the present time.

Coming down twelve years to 1872, the total weight of second-class matter was that year less than sixty-five million pounds.

Now, it is 817,428,141 pounds, more than 12 times greater.

Then the postage rate was four times what it is now.

Then the gross revenue was \$21,915,426; now it is \$224,128,657, more than ten times as much.

Then there was no rural free delivery; now that system costs us \$36,923,737.

Then there were no registered letters, now there are 42,053,574 a year.

Then there were issued \$4,515,532 of domestic money orders, and now there are issued \$547,993,641.

Then postmasters were paid \$5,121,665; now they are paid \$27,514,362, and their clerks are paid \$38,035,456.62.

Then city delivery cost but little; now it costs \$31,805,485.28.

In 1872 there were issued of stamps and stamped envelopes and wrappers less than eighteen million dollars worth, (there were no post cards) and now there is issued, including postal cards, \$202,064,887.96, more than ten times as much.

Observe that the weight of second-class matter is 752,428,141 pounds greater than in 1872, costing therefore (according to some official mathematicians) more than nine cents a pound for transportation, or a total of \$67,718,532.69. The deficit for 1910 is almost identical with that of 1872.

1885-1910.

As late as 1885 the Government income from the issue of stamps, stamped envelopes and wrappers and postal cards was \$35,924,137.70.

In 1910 it was \$202,064,887.96, more than five times as much.

The number of registered letters issued in 1885 was 11,043,256; in 1910 it was 40,151,795.

The amount of money orders issued rose from \$117,858,921 in 1885 to \$498,699,637 in 1910.

The total postal receipts rose from \$42,560,844 in 1885 to \$224,128,657 in 1910, an increase of \$181,567,813.

A WOMAN'S APPEAL.

To all knowing sufferers of rheumatism whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbago, backache, pains in the kidneys or neuralgia, pains, to write to her for a home treatment which has repeatedly cured all of these tortures. She feels it her duty to send it to all sufferers FREE. You cure yourself at home as thousands will testify. No change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes uric acid from the blood, and brightens the eyes, giving elasticity and tone to the whole system. If the above interests you, for proof address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 232, South Bend, Ind.

The postage rate on second-class matter in 1885 was double what it is now.

During the intervening period the weight of second-class matter had increased about six hundred million pounds.

Now, we will get down a little closer in this business and see what has happened within the last five years.

1906-1910.

In 1906 there was a gain in the weight of second-class matter of 41,674,086 pounds; in that year the deficit was \$10,516,999.

In 1907 there was a gain in the weight of 52,616,336 pounds—and was eleven million pounds more than in 1906; the deficit was reduced to \$6,653,283.

In 1908 there was a loss instead of a gain in weight of second-class matter of 18,079,292 pounds; the deficit went up to \$16,873,223, an increase over the year before of more than ten million dollars.

In 1909 there was only a slight gain of 28,367,298 pounds, and the deficit went up to \$17,441,719.

In 1910 there was a gain in the weight of 94,865,884 pounds, the largest ever known; and the deficit dropped to \$5,848,566.88.

From 1906 to 1910 there were 198,863,387 pounds increase in the weight of second-class matter; the deficit was \$4,668,432.12 less in 1910 than in 1906.

The impression is prevalent that the amount paid for railway transportation was cut down the past year, but the truth is that the railroads were paid \$44,654,514.97, the railway mail service and the postal car service cost us \$24,065,218.88, a total of \$68,719,733.85, which is more by a half million than was paid in 1909, and over seven million dollars more than was paid in 1906.

It is claimed that there is no definite relation between deficits and second-class matter; very well the foregoing are the official figures; let them speak for themselves!

In the whole history of the post-

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

office department, neither an increase of second-class matter nor a reduction of the postage rate, has ever increased deficits, no matter what burdens have been piled upon the service in the way of an extension of city delivery, the establishment of rural free delivery, the multiplication in number, and increase of the pay of the officials, increase of the government free matter, increase of the railroad and other transportation charges, nor an increase in the obstructive energies of postal officials directed against the publishing business.

It has come to be generally understood and conceded that second-class matter originates mail of the other classes. The Postal Commission testifies that "No sane man will deny that second-class matter is the immediate cause of great quantities of first-class matter."

Mr. Madden and Mr. Lawshe said the same thing. Meyer said that, "It is known that second-class matter is instrumental in originating a large amount of other classes of mail matter." To what extent this is so cannot be determined with exactitude, but the official figures given throw a flood of light upon the subject.

There are four classes of (paid) mail matter, first, second, third and fourth. The first comprises letters and postals the second newspapers and periodicals, the third, circulars and the fourth merchandise.

How, of themselves, could the first, third and the fourth classes develop faster than the growth of population? Does not their extension depend upon the business energy and the intellectual activity of the people, and in turn, do not these depend very largely upon the circulation of the Public Press?

Will it therefore be deemed unreasonable to conclude that of the \$202,064,887.96 of stamps sold for the first, third and fourth classes of mail matter last year, \$150,000,000 of it originated immediately, remotely, and cumulatively in the second class? How else than

in some such way can we account for the prodigious development of the postal business, which has outran the population six-fold or may be more.

The late Senator Dolliver, at American Periodical Association's banquet, at the New Willard Hotel, at Washington, a year ago, said, "I look upon every one of your little advertisements as a traveling salesman for the industries of the United States."

The amazing development of the industries of this country is in a large measure due to second-class matter; the great increase of second-class matter is due to the low postage rate; and the wonderful expansion of the Postal Establishment is based chiefly upon the widespread distribution of the newspapers and periodicals.

The foregoing figures are respectfully submitted; they are official; and their significance can be interpreted by any intelligent and thoughtful person. In the presence of these figures it is too much to claim that the government has never lost a dollar in transporting second-class mail, that it is by far the most profitable of any and that were it withdrawn, or greatly curtailed by an increase of the rate, the Postal Establishment would collapse in bankruptcy!

In view, also, of the foregoing figures, it is hoped that the government will assume a less antagonistic attitude toward the publishing business, and encourage and promote the circulation of the Public Press rather than repress and curtail it. Its obstructive course has been pursued too long, having no basis in justice, business foresight, not common sense.

Let there be a realization and an awakening!

To Drive Out Malaria And Build up the System.

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and iron in a tasteless form, and the most effective form. For grown people and children 50c.



Use Indestructible Hameless Horse and Mule Collars

To Prevent and Cure Sore Necks and Galled Shoulders. Learn about this 20th Century invention that is rapidly doing away with old style leather collars. It's a collar with hames combined, without a strap or buckle in its make-up. Cheapest and best for owner—humane and comfortable for animal. Endorsed by Veterinaries, used by City Fire Depts., U. S. Govt., and more than 100,000 farmers and teamsters. The Indestructible metal, zinc coated collar not only prevents sore necks and shoulders but cures, while working, the galls and sores made by other collars. No horse ever can afford to be without our

Indestructible Adjustable Hameless Collars

Because they save the cost of hames, pads and straps; save in time and convenience in harnessing; are lighter, stronger and better. Always keep their shape; can be made larger or smaller to fit animal without need of refitting. Guaranteed not to rust in any climate. Cheaper because everlasting. Quickly changed from one harness to another. The ideal collar for all climates and conditions. Let me send you my portfolio giving valuable pointers on how to get 1911 horse gear all year around from your team. It's free and you will find it decidedly interesting reading. Indestructible collars are sold direct where I have no dealers, and I'll pay the freight. Write me to-day and begin right away to save money, time and horse trouble. No part of a harness was ever sold on such a broad and liberal guarantee, because none other was ever so good, and you will say so too when you read my folder. Good pay to live agencies exclusive territory. Write today. Address: FRED SLOCUM, General Manager, JOHNSTON-SLOCUM CO., 619 State St., Carr, Mich.

A YEAR'S FREE TRIAL
My Approval Test Plan gives you a chance to test this collar a whole year, 365 days, and I'll pay the freight; then if you don't say it's the best and cheapest collar you ever used I'll take it off your hands. FREE TRIAL.

The Famous Rayo

Does Not Strain the Eyes

Don't use a small, concentrated light over one shoulder. It puts an unequal strain on your eyes. Use a diffused, soft, mellow light that cannot flicker, that equalizes the work of the eyes, such as the Rayo Lamp gives, and avoid eye strain.

The Rayo is designed to give the best light, and it does.

It has a strong, durable shade-holder that is held firm and true. A new burner gives added strength. Made of solid brass and finished in nickel. Easy to keep polished. The Rayo is low priced, but no other lamp gives a better light at any price.

Once a Rayo User, Always One.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)



Crooked Spines Made Straight

If you are suffering from any form of spinal trouble you can be cured in your own home without pain or discomfort. A wonderful anatomical appliance has been invented by a man who cured himself of Spinal Curvature. His results are marvelous. It is nature's own method. Eminent physicians are endorsing it. The Sheldon Method relieves the pressure at the affected parts of the spine, the whole spine is invigorated and strengthened, all soreness is taken out of the back, the cartilage between the vertebrae is made to expand, the contracted muscles are relaxed and the spine is straightened.

There is bright hope for you, no matter how long you have suffered. We have strong testimonials from every state in the Union. Each appliance is made to order from individual measurements and fits perfectly. It is positively no temporary use it 30 days. Write for our new book, giving full information and references.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO. 325 2nd St. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Defeat the Boll Weevil!

Plant Cotton Seed that matures before his arrival, or seed on which bolts are too tough for him to puncture. We handle direct from Producer, the three LEADING varieties and EARLIEST maturing cotton KNOWN.

We are State Agents for Mississippi and Louisiana for the celebrated Mebane Big Boll Triumph, Toole's Early Five Lock Prolific. Also handle Simpkins Early Prolific direct from producers. Testimonials from best farmers in the State show that either variety of this cotton turns out 35 to 40 per cent lint at the gin. Write us for prices, testimonials and advertising matter.

We are headquarters for field seed of all kinds. Write us for prices on White Spanish, Peanut, Seed Corn, Field Peas, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans. Car lots shipped direct from producers at lowest possible prices.

Will also carry stock of the above varieties cotton seed in New Orleans, La., to supply Louisiana buyers. All orders from Louisiana should be addressed to Mr. J. B. Fain, P. O. Box 1815, New Orleans, La., and all orders or inquiries from Mississippi should be addressed to

FAIN PRODUCE & SEED CO., JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

FOR SALE PURE, well-matured Toole's Prolific Cotton Seed. Heavy yielder, will make two bales per acre. Forty per cent lint. Matures rapidly. No better variety. Free from disease. Ginned on my private gin. Select \$1.50 per bushel here. Special prices on large quantities.

J. A. BURTON, NEWBERRY, S. C.

Dr. John H. Eager, of Baltimore, Md., is organizing a party for the Orient, including Egypt, Palestine, Damascus, Smyrna, Ephesus, Constantinople, Greece and part of Italy. They sail from New York on April the 8th and return June 19th, with an optional trip through Europe. Dr. Eager lived abroad for sixteen years and has traveled extensively. This is a fine opportunity to see the Old World. Their experience will be worth more than the price of the tour. An illustrated booklet, giving all particulars will be sent, by Dr. Eager on request to his home, 203 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md.

Reliable Seeds for Planting.

Especially attention is called to the advertisement of the D. Landreth Seed Company, Bristol, Pa., and their very attractive offer to the readers of this paper, which appears in the advertising columns of this issue. This is one of the oldest and the most reliable seed houses in the world, having been established in 1784. Landreth's Seeds are known for their excellence the world over. In writing for the handsome new catalogue, and in accepting their special offer, please mention the name of this paper.

Batts' Four-Ear Prolific Corn

226½ bu. per acre. The Batts Seed Breaker 226½ bu. per acre. Jerry Moore of South Carolina made 201 bushels per acre with Batts Prolific in 1910.

The Batts Prolific took all the corn prizes N. Carolina State Fair, 1910. Book of Testimonials. Free on request—will convince you that Batts Prolific will, unaided, increase your yield from 15 to 25 per cent, and if you follow the Batts Method as shown in the Batts Cultivation Book (free with each order, or corn) your yield will average from 180 to 200 bushels per acre. Always a new record.

Prices F. O. B. Garner, N. C.

One gallon..... \$1.50 Half bushel..... \$3.00
One peck..... 1.50 Bushel..... 5.00

SPECIAL RATE ON LARGE ORDERS.

Order NOW—Supply limited. Last year my supply was exhausted before half my orders were filled. Better send in your order right now, for either immediate or future delivery. Remit with order, by cashier's check, postal money order, or express money order. Do not send check on local banks.

Get the Standard—But under the guarantee. Every bag of Batts' Four-Ear Prolific sold by me is stamped with my registered trademark, and backed by my personal guarantee—that means it's right up to standard.

J. F. BATT'S, Garner, N. C.

\$100.00 in cash prizes to planters of my seed in 1911.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over SIXTY-FIVE YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the inflamed GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN OF FEVER, WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and make no other mistake. Twenty-five cents a bottle. AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY.

MORPHINE

Optism, Morley and Drug Habits treated at the Morley Sanitarium. Book on subject sent free. Dr. S. M. WOOLLEY, 20 West Superior, Atlanta, Ga.



GEORGIA MARBLE IS SUPERIOR

There is no marble quarry in the whole world that can surpass in magnitude and modern equipment our colossal plant, and no marble in existence that can equal, to say nothing of surpass, the "Cherokee," "Creole," "Etowah" and "Kennesaw" marbles from our quarries. Georgia Marble, because of its exquisite beauty and exceptional lasting qualities, is the aristocrat of all building and monumental stones—none excepted. A monument carved from this celebrated marble will stand century after century as beautiful and unbroken as the day it was erected. It is time and weather proof, and will not discolor from exposure. A building of Georgia Marble is not only the key note to architectural beauty, but is practically indestructible. Georgia Marble is peerless for interior decorating and wainscoting, matching perfectly and harmonizing beautifully in the most exquisite and delicate shades. These are substantial facts, proven by the severest tests of U. S. Government experts. These tests show the crushing strength of Georgia Marble to be upwards of 10,000 pounds per square inch; heat-resisting qualities of upwards of 1,000 degrees Fah. and six one-hundredths of one per cent. absorption. Its chemical analysis shows it to contain 97.32 per cent. carbonate of lime, making it the nearest to purity of any stone in existence used for general purposes. Georgia Marble is a crystalline formation, and it is the closely interlocking of these tiny crystals that makes it the most superior American marble and similar to the Parian marble used in ancient times in building those magnificent palaces and gorgeous temples. There is but one perfect building and monumental stone—Georgia Marble. Ask your dealer to show you samples of "Cherokee," "Creole," "Etowah," and "Kennesaw" Georgia Marble.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us and we will put you in touch with a nearby dealer who can.

The GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY, Tate, Ga.



SOME OF OUR PRODUCTS

JACOBS & CO.

The Anti-Saloon Elephant.

I have a friend with me who has just completed a tour around the world, and who has given me some interesting accounts of animals she has seen.

While in Burma she visited a great lumber yard where elephants are made to do all the heavy work. They haul the timber from the forest to the mill to be sawed, and when sawed they pile the lumber with their trunks in a very intelligent manner and in systematic order. When a piece of plank by chance projects beyond its fellow, the elephant will shove it into place with his trunk fitting it with precision.

The elephant understands his business and needs but few orders.

His keeper simply prods him if he loiters by the way.

The Asiatic elephant is at his home when wild in the jungles of India, or in the forests of the cocoanut palm. At night droves of them often wander into the settlement, and seem full of curiosity. One of them seemed to be seriously studying sign which was hanging before him in front of a small inn, advertising "Liquor and Opium." To the amusement of the by-standers, he took it down and placed his foot on it, as if to show his disapproval of the business. — Our Animal Friends.

Fish Bite Like hungry wolves any time of the year if you use Magic-Fish-Lure. Best fish bait ever discovered. Keeps you busy pulling them out. Write to-day and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted. J. F. Gregory, Dept. 1, St. Louis, Mo.

MAKE GARDENING EASY

It is a pleasure to make garden the IRON AGE WAY—no back-breaking and grubbing with an old-fashioned hoe if you have our No. 190 Wheel Cultivator and Plow. In five minutes you can do work that would require an hour the old way—that isn't all, you do better work and insure bigger crops. Cost \$3.25. Has four attachments.

IRON AGE Tools

Includes a complete line of Wheel Hoes, Hand Drills, Fertilizer Distributors, etc. Prices \$1.50 to \$12.00. A boy or girl can operate them. Write to-day for our 75th Anniversary Catalogue showing also potato machinery, orchard and other tools.

HATEMAN MFG CO.
Box 2144
Greenack, N. J.

Western Plow Attachment

Greatly Improved—Patented
Makes a SULKY PLOW of any Walking Plow.

Plowman rides, handles plow by levers and has absolute control how ever hard the ground. Saves horses; fits right or left hand, wood or steel beam plows. New model has greatly improved lever adjustment. Simple to handle.

WESTERN IMPLEMENT CO., 717 Park St., St. Paul, Minn.